The Proyecto Arqueológico Chocolá was brought to a halt in May 2006 by the predominantly K’iche’ Maya residents of the community. The residents feared the archaeologists along with the government would take their land. Archaeologists need to be aware that performing archaeology in the modern world is difficult and calls for a new set of ethics and understanding of the power relationships and who can or should be in control.

Chocolá is located in the Piedmont or Boca Costa region along the volcanic slopes of the Guatemalan Highlands situated just above the Pacific coastal plain. This is a rich agricultural region for coffee and in ancient times for cacao. Chocolá is a K’iche’ Maya community focused on coffee agriculture with more historical ties to the German coffee plantation of the early 1900s than to the ancient Maya site under their town. The primarily Evangelical religious community has a lack of identity with the Maya Movement or early Maya history. The Proyecto Arqueológico Chocolá (PACH) was stopped by the residents who protested the archaeology.

(Real World, Continued on page 3)
MICHIF, THE “MIXED LANGUAGE” OF THE MÉTIS: THE NEED FOR DOCUMENTATION

By Heather Souter

Michif is a unique language in that it belongs to both the Algonquian and Indo-European families and possesses features of both French and Plains Cree. Linguist Peter Bakker (1997) argues that Michif does not conform to the usual patterns associated with languages in contact: it is not a pidgin, a creole, an interlanguage, or a case of code switching or second-language acquisition and, therefore, it "challenges for all theories of language and of language contact". The language is currently estimated to have 200 (Nicole Rosen personal correspondence) to 1,000 speakers worldwide, most of whom are over 70 years of age and none of whom are of childbearing age (Bakker 1997). The wide range in estimates is in part due to the fact that official language surveys do not distinguish between the three languages speakers call Michif: linguistically speaking, the Métis dialect of Cree; the Métis dialect of French; and Michif, the “mixed language.” Estimate differences are also in part due to the differing methodology of these two researchers.

Michif came into existence in the early 19th century, according to reports by linguist Peter Bakker (1997), and is the result of contact between Cree and Ojibwe speaking nations and French fur traders in the Red River Valley of Manitoba, Canada. The Métis, the offspring of these mixed unions, were identified as a new ethnic group as early as the first decade of the 1800s, and it is likely around this time that the Michif language saw its birth (Bakker 1997). Emigration and dispersion of the Métis began after the union of the Hudson Bay Company and the North West Company. However, major dispersals occurred in 1870 and 1885, resulting in pockets of Michif speakers being mainly found in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and North Dakota.

Camperville, the writer’s home community, is located five hours north of Winnipeg, Manitoba on the eastern shore of Lake Winnipegosis in a mainly English speaking area of the province. Some Ukrainian and French is spoken in the area as well. The community of 700 people is located beside an Indian reserve, where the Saulteaux-speaking Pine Creek First Nation lives. This has had a significant influence on language use in Camperville, which at one time was known as a predominantly Michif-speaking community. However, English is now the main language of both Camperville and Pine Creek. Saulteaux dialect of Ojibwe is second, with Michif coming in third and Cree a distant fourth. Camperville presently boasts one of the “highest” concentrations of Michif speakers, at about 40.

Michif can be considered a severely underdescribed language since there exists no reference grammar, annotated dictionary or full set of speech genre recordings. In addition, intonational patterns, verbal derivation, conditions of vowel deletion, dialect variation and many other aspects of the language remain to be researched. Linguistically annotated audio and/or video recordings are not thought to exist except perhaps in the private collection of linguists. There are few language learning resources available, but Métis Elders have been calling for and working towards their development.

Bakker (1997) has contributed a historical overview and linguistic sketch of Michif. He has authored two Michif language learning CDs, "Learn Michif by Listening!" (2004) in addition to

Métis Language Activists and Scholars.

Right to Left: Norman Fleury, St. Lazare, Manitoba (MB);
Grace (Ledoux) Zoldy, Camperville, MB;
Dr. Peter Bakker, Aarhus University, Denmark;
Front: Heather Souter, Camperville, MB.
Michif, the “mixed language” of the Métis...

“Cinderella” (2007) with Norman Fleury, with transcribed texts distributed on the worldwide web at www.aal.au.dk/en/linguist/unit/contact. A word book with example sentences called “The Michif Dictionary” was developed by Patline Laverdure and Ida Rose Allard (edited by John C. Crawford) in 1983 (Turtle Mountain Community College 1983). In 2007, Nicole Rosen completed her doctoral dissertation entitled “Domains in Michif Phonology.” In addition, scholarly articles on aspects of Michif have been written by Peter Bakker, John C. Crawford, Robert A. Papen, Richard Rhodes, Nicole Rosen and Debra Weaver.

Opportunities for collecting data will not be available much longer given the age of fluent first-language speakers of Michif. Thus, the need for documentation of cultural and linguistic knowledge is urgent. Without this, future generations will have no access to the spoken language in its cultural context or many “traditional” life ways. Video recordings are of particular importance due to the extra-linguistic information, such as gestures, facial expressions, physical orientation, and so forth that can be documented. In addition, anthropologically informed documentation will be helpful not only in the development of curriculum and materials for language classes but as general cultural resources in the future. Culturally sensitive and collaborative documentation has the potential to encourage the revitalization of Michif and Métis culture both now and in the future.

Heather Souter is currently pursuing an M.A. degree in linguistic anthropology. Her thesis work will be based on a video project documenting different dialects of Michif, a highly endangered and under-researched language spoken by the Métis and indigenous to Canada and the USA. She is a Métis and an emerging speaker of Michif. At present, there are no Métis linguists working on the documentation or revitalization of Michif, and her goal is to become the first. She intends to create documentation that can be easily used by community members, educators, provincial and national Métis organizations, as well as linguists and anthropologists, in their efforts to better understand and revitalize Michif.

References Cited


Bakker, Peter and N. Fleury 2004 Learn Michif by Listening CD. Vancouver: Heather Souter.


Real World...

(Continued from page 1)

project because they believed the archaeology project was attempting to take their lands and make decisions about their community and future without them. PACH was dedicated to community archaeology and attempted community projects and involvement through excavation and interpretation as well as community development. Despite the best intentions of the archaeology project, the vested interest of the community was lost. Without the support of the community, excavation became impossible. This is a unique example of a local community and how archaeologists must collaborate in order to excavate.

The modern town of Chocolá sits atop the ancient Maya complex. Since May 2003, PACH has supervised excavations of the ancient city, believed to date to the Middle and Late Preclassic Maya periods (ca. 1200 BC to 200 AD). Under the direction of Dr. Jonathan Kaplan (University of Pennsylvania), PACH negotiated with the K’iche’ community on many issues such as property rights with over 720 land owners. The project typically employed 40 to 50 community members during the four months.

The three archaeology field seasons (2003-2005) were successful and demonstrated the archaeological wealth in Chocolá. The mapping and reconnaissance was completed in 2005 and the site totaled 6 x 3 kilometers. It is laid out in a series of three descending platforms running north and south, similar to Tak’alik Ab’aj only 40km away. Also like Tak’alik Ab’aj, Chocolá has a water-tube or drainage systems and the great platform retaining walls utilizing squared cobbles. The essential hydraulic system within the great mounds was excavated along with the canals containing ritual deposits. Over 1000 lithic and ceramic scatters were uncovered along with thousands of small or portable artifacts, including 16 whole ves...
**DISABILITY AMONG THE MIXE...**

(Continued from page 1)

were incorporated into the life of their communities, I collected life histories from men with various disabilities, only one of whom I am able to discuss here: Fernando Garcia (all personal names are pseudonyms) from Moctum who had an intellectual disability and whose family hosted me during my stay.

**The Family Unit**

The family unit proved to be the independent variable within Mixe society that affected all other activities. Members of robust family units were much more likely to successfully participate in the Mixe political and religious activities, inherit land and participate in agricultural activities, and have successful migration experiences.

Fernando was the first-born child in his family. No one in his family was able to tell me about his intellectual disability other than to say he was “slow” or he had “limitations.” He was able to speak two languages (Mixe and Spanish), although he was unable to read or write very well. Many of the supports he received from his family did not differ from those of any other unmarried young man in his community. For example, his family provided his food and his mother prepared his meals. His sister washed his clothes. Like other unmarried young men, he did not have his own land or livestock. Rather, he worked his father’s land with his father and his youngest brother. Fernando lived in his own one-room house although it was located on his parent’s plot. It was a small adobe structure with a tar paper roof and dirt floor. The house was initially built for one of Fernando’s younger brothers who married and now had his own household. In terms of his role within his family, the only difference between Fernando and any other unmarried young man was age. Fernando was 32 years old in the summer of 2003. It was rare to find an unmarried man over the age of 21 in Moc-

tum who still lived in his parents’ home.

Certainly, there were young men over the age of 21 who were unmarried but they had all migrated to large Mexican cities or to the United States. These young men contributed money to their parents’ household and they had much more independence than Fernando. In short, at the age of 32, Fernando had the familial role of an adolescent. To fully recognize this, it is helpful to compare Fernando’s role with the roles of his three younger brothers.

Jose was 28 years old. He was married and had four children. He had his own household and his own plots of land for agriculture. During the summer of 2003, he lived in New Jersey, where he worked at a golf course. He had been in New Jersey for four years. As a result, his wife and children lived in a three-bedroom home made from concrete bricks, with a concrete roof, tile floor, and factory-made doors and windows. Jose continued to contribute to his parents, household for special needs and/or business ventures.

Nicolas was 21 years old and lived and worked with Jose in New Jersey. He migrated to New Jersey when he was 17. He was not married but he contributed a great deal of money to his parents’ household. As a gift to his parents, he recently paid for the construction of a new four-room addition to their house. This building was constructed of concrete bricks, with a concrete roof, a concrete floor, and it had factory-made doors and windows. Nicolas also contributed to his parents’ household for any special needs and business ventures they had. In addition, Nicolas sent gifts from the United States such as shoes, clothes, and basketballs to his brothers and sisters who still lived with his parents.

Oscar was 15 years old and like Fernando he lived in his parents’ household. He was just starting to consider migration to the United States to live and work with his brothers. At the time, he worked in the fields with his father and Fernando. He also worked in the family’s small store when he was needed.

While Fernando worked very hard for his household, his activities were restricted to physical labor on the family’s land. He almost never traveled beyond the borders of his township and those short trips were not intended to contribute to his family’s wealth. Fernando once traveled with me to Oaxaca City where we stayed at one of my friend’s house. His father (Carlos) pulled me aside just before we boarded the bus to Oaxaca City and asked me to please keep Fernando very close. Carlos said, “He could get lost very easily and he wouldn’t know what to do.”

Fernando had been married for a brief period. It was an arranged marriage that if it had been successful, would have linked two of the largest families in Moctum. However, after two weeks the young woman, who was a single mother, decided to leave the marriage and she and her child returned to her mother’s household. When I asked Fernando’s family members why she left, they only said, “She just wanted to leave.” When I asked Fernando’s former wife she only said, “I didn’t want to marry him.”

**Political Cargos**

Beyond family, the most important aspect in the life of a Mixe individual was service to community. The most explicit manner for a Mixe individual to serve his or her community was through participation in the political life of the community. This involved participation in community service projects, known as tequio (directly or through monetary payments), participation in the political cargos (a series of civil posts within the community), and payment of cooperation fees. Participation in the political life of the community ensured a Mixe individual the status of comunero (community member).

Fernando had an intellectual disability but was able to complete any type of physical labor. He was commonly
acknowledged as one of the hardest workers in Moctum. His father, Carlos, would give him a task and tell him how long to work and he would then work without stop until the time was up. He was also very strong. I never saw him do anything but physical labor. Each of these qualities made Fernando quite valuable to the community and allowed him to participate in the political cargos to a certain extent. For example, his propensity to work hard and follow orders made him an ideal person to work on tequio projects. His ability to communicate in two languages, his willingness to follow orders, and his strength also made him an ideal topil, the first political cargo filled mostly by teenage boys. Fernando was 32 years old and had never held another cargo position.

When I asked people in Moctum if Fernando would ever be nominated for a position other than topil, the common answers were: “No, he’s too stupid.” or “No, he is slow.” In using these terms people were referring to his seemingly perpetual naivety. He lacked the ability to critically analyze a situation and understand consequences. For example, Fernando would often fall for the same prank several times in a row. For example, during the tequio project I observed, a man kept throwing peaches at Fernando when his back was turned. When Fernando would turn around to see what hit him in the back, the man would say, “Fernando that peach fell from the tree and hit you.” Fernando would smile, make some comment, and turn back to his work. This happened several times before Fernando finally saw the man throw a peach. Even though he always fell for pranks like this, Fernando was not without feelings. When he realized he had been tricked he became very upset and would often want to fight although he was learning to control his temper “like a good Christian.” The evening after the peaches were thrown at him he said, “Manuel was throwing those peaches at me but I didn’t fight him. My dad says that was good because I am a Christian. That was good, right?” A final example of Fernando’s limitations had to do with his understanding of numbers and the passage of time. I once asked him how long it took to walk to Candelaria, another town in the Mixe District. He told me it took five hours to get there. Then, after a few seconds he asked, “Is five hours a long time?” When I told him five hours would be a long walk, he said, “Okay, then it takes five hours to get there.”

These intellectual limitations ensured that Fernando would never rise beyond the level of a topil in Moctum. However, everyone I spoke to agreed that Fernando was a comunero. He participated in tequio projects, he served as a topil, and he made enough money to pay cooperation fees when they were required for town projects. As a result, he was allowed to have his own house and work his family’s land. Additionally, Fernando was a member of a large and prosperous family unit in Moctum. Because he was able to pool his limited resources with those of his family he was enabled to participate more fully in community activities.

Religious Cargos

At one time the religious cargos (a series of posts within the church) were seen as a part of the same system as the political cargos. This changed in 1965 when the Seventh Day Adventist Church arrived in Moctum and other Mixe villages and won converts away from the Catholic Church. Despite divided loyalties between the two denominations, religion continued to be an important avenue for both Catholics and Adventists to provide service to their community. Furthermore, religion continued to shape the rhythms of individual lives in Moctum. Specifically, both religious groups participated in regular services and sponsored two festivals or reunions each year that required active participation and financial support from the parishioners.

Fernando was the first Seventh Day Adventist child to be born in Moctum. His parents were proud of this fact and often repeated it to me. Fernando loved his church and never missed a service. In my field notes from July 4, 2003 I wrote, “…Fernando looked at his watch and got almost giddy saying that in just a couple hours Santo Sabado (Holy Saturday) would start. He was truly excited about it and said he was looking forward to tomorrow and not having to work.” I spent much of my time in Moctum working with Fernando in the fields and each Friday afternoon was the same. He provided a countdown until Santo Sabado began. He talked about the church service and sang his favorite songs. He asked me to sing songs from my church in el norte (the north). He described the individuals in the church and their roles: Arnulfo was the Saturday School teacher because he understood the Bible. Rafael and Oscar played guitars but not as well as Fernando’s brother Jose. Renaldo said the prayers and sometimes he preached. Doroceo used to preach before he started drinking again.

During weekday services Fernando sat in the pews but on the Sabbath he actively participated in the service as a deacon, sitting behind the pulpit with his father (Carlos) and Renaldo (the prayer and song leader). His role was to announce the songs and the Bible verses. He stood, announced a Bible verse (given to him by Carlos), and asked if anyone from the congregation would like to read it. Or he would announce the title and page number of the next song. He also saw himself as the disciplinarian in the church. On three occasions during my stay in Moctum, he stood during the sermon and spoke harshly to people in the congregation for misbehaving in church. His remonstrations were aimed at women or children who were talking during the sermon or not paying attention. Each time Carlos quietly told him to sit down. Clearly Fernando’s role as a deacon within his church was not the same as the
other deacons who preached and led the congregation in prayer. However, he had been appointed to one of the most respected positions within his church’s cargo structure.

**Agriculture**

Participation in agriculture constituted a powerful norm bestowed by society in Moctum. As other anthropologists (Beals 1945; Kuroda 1984; Lipp 1990; Nahmad Sittón 1965) have noted, to be Mixe is to be a farmer. Therefore, even those individuals who derived their income from nonagricultural activities petitioned their city councils for land and maintained their fields. Participation in agriculture also enabled individuals to serve their communities. They were able to contribute money to their religious community as a result of the income they received from agricultural pursuits. Additionally, they were able to contribute food to festivals and reunions, which were very important events in the community.

Fernando was a farmer. In fact, that was his defining characteristic. With the exception of his time in church and at meals, Fernando’s waking hours were devoted to agricultural pursuits. A typical day began at 5:30 a.m. when he went to church services for an hour. He then had breakfast and by 7:30 a.m. he was working in the fields, herding cattle, or building fence. He worked until noon at which time he would generally return to the house for lunch. He was back in the fields no later than 1:30 p.m. He then worked until supper. He went to church at 7:00 in the evening and retired for the night no later than 9:00 p.m.

Because he was dependable and willing to work in the fields, Fernando enabled his father, mother and siblings to pursue other economic activities. These activities included the management of their cattle and mercantile businesses—activities that would be nearly impossible to perform without Fernando. Fernando’s work in the fields also lessened the initial hardship associated with his brothers’ migration to the United States. By the same token, Fernando’s quality of life was greatly improved due to the efforts of his large family. Due to his intellectual disability, Fernando was not able to manage the organizational details of farming. His father, mother, brothers, and sisters directed nearly all of his activities, telling him when and what to plant, when to clean the fields, and when to harvest the crops. They also managed the storage and processing of the food. These are all activities that would have been difficult for Fernando to accomplish on his own. However, because his abilities were so valuable, his efforts improved the quality of life for his entire family.

**Migration**

When I first began my fieldwork I was interested in moving beyond investigating migration, a topic that has been thoroughly researched by anthropologists. However, I came to realize that migration had become a powerful norm within Mixe society and impossible to ignore. Most, if not all migrated at some point to either a large Mexican city or the United States. The primary reason migration has become such a powerful norm in the communities I studied is that it enabled individuals to serve their families through the provision of food, clothing, and shelter. The decision to migrate was strategically made by families with specific goals in mind such as a new house, new business, new dishes, more food, nicer clothes. But, the benefits of migration were not limited to the family. It enabled people to more fully serve their communities by providing them with the resources to pay cooperation fees (taxes) and fund special projects. Furthermore, it enabled them to serve their churches because they were able to pay larger tithes and contribute more money to religious festivals and reunions.

As I described above, Fernando’s...
Conflict in Chocolá arose because the community of 10,000 people lives directly above the ancient city. Tension emerged from a lack of cooperation and a failure in communication between the archaeological project and the local people. The tension primarily stemmed from late summer 2005, due to a series of events. First, due to the incredibly busy season, a town assembly was not held to discuss the project and the cultural patrimony map and subsequent laws. Second, the community gathered one afternoon to hear speeches about the future of Chocolá with PACH, the German Ambassador and government officials from the state, municipality and the town. They visited Chocolá for a tour of the historic German coffee processing buildings and the ancient Maya site. Dr. Kaplan pursued the German embassy for over a year to establish support to renovate and preserve the local German history. The public display likely instigated “talk and rumors” that would prove crucial to the management of the project. The origins of some rumors seem to come from a neighboring town’s radio channel whose signal reached Chocolá. According to one rumor, the project with government support would attempt to purchase the town and move all residents to the rainforest. Lastly, the cultural patrimony laws protecting the site were put into effect, yet they were never fully explained to the community or the community did not understand, which led the community to turn against the government inspector and in turn the archaeology project.

On May 31 2006, Kaplan was on his way to the site with the first volunteers and crew members to start the season when he received a phone call from a Chocolá resident: “Que no vengan los gringos” (Do not let the Americans come). Kaplan faced his worst fears: the residents of Chocolá did not want the archaeology project.

Sadly, it appears that it began with only forty land owners who were upset because they owned land where excavation had taken place in previous seasons. Yet these forty hired a lawyer and spread hatred of the archaeology project through town. The people of Chocolá had a basis in a 500 year legacy of colonialism that led to real fears and concerns combined with the debacle in communication which resulted in a poor understanding, and the community’s perception of archaeology changed and halted the archaeology project, as of now, indefinitely.

The overall goal of Real World archaeology is complicated. Maintaining the community’s vested interest is absolutely essential to a successful project but it is also necessary to not lose site of archaeology as a science. The community should be welcomed to learn about the project and share their interpretations. They should not only be employed by the project, but learn the possibilities of employing this knowledge in their town and future in order to preserve their heritage and create possible jobs and survival for themselves. Even with well outlined goals and communication at the beginning of the project it is essential that the community have joint decision making in each step of the process. However, archaeologists should also remember at times they need to do research for the sake of archaeology that may not include the community.

This research focuses on the implicit lack of, and need for, archaeological projects to collaborate with local communities. It openly acknowledges that the archaeological process inevitably and unintentionally leads to change and development within the community for better or worse. There is a need for the juxtaposition of anthropology, archaeology and development in order to ensure the betterment of the community and maintain archaeology projects.

PACH defined its goals to include community in the archaeology process and development and it was successful in creating a multivocal discourse for a while. Yet, things went wrong in Chocolá as soon as individual community members believed their interests came second to that of the archaeology. This happened as a result of a lack of communication between the archaeologists, government inspectors and community residents and a failure to explain cultural patrimony laws and changes this would bring. Yet, the community has their faults too; due to years of civil war, their suspicion of outsiders is high. They quickly jumped to conclusions, and instead of contacting the archaeologists, they listened to rumors. Learning from this project is absolutely essential in order to continue with archaeology in the modern world.

It is evident that communities are claiming their positions as stakeholders in their heritage. Not only does this present opportunities for successful archaeology, which include exploring local heritage beliefs and understanding multivocality and collaboration, but this case also demonstrates the real-world situations archaeologists face in Highland Guatemala and worldwide.

Currently, Anne Kraemer is living in Chocóla, Guatemala on a year Fulbright grant. She arrived in late January 2007 to begin her dissertation research on local communities and the interactions with Non-profits, NGOs, and archaeology projects. She will return to Kansas for coursework in 2008.
DISABILITY AMONG THE MIXE...
(Continued from page 6)

family was a transnational family unit, meaning they had members who lived in the United States and sent remittances to the family in Moctum. Two of Fernando’s brothers and three of his sisters had migrated either to the United States or Oaxaca City. Additionally, Fernando’s youngest brother was planning to migrate to the United States in the near future. However, due to his intellectual disabilities Fernando had only rarely gone beyond the borders of the Mixe District. He had taken short-term jobs to work in the fields of distant Mixe communities but he was accompanied by family members or people from his community. In fact, the members of his family unit directed nearly all of his activities, telling him when to work, when to eat, and when to go to church. He needed this support from his family and the routines established by his family. It would be extremely difficult for him to migrate unless his family accompanied him and provided the support he needed and instituted the routines that made him feel comfortable.

Fernando’s parents were very nervous about letting him go anywhere outside of Moctum without a chaperone. As I mentioned above, Fernando once traveled with me to Oaxaca City where we stayed at the home of one of my friends. Fernando’s parents were nervous about the trip but they did not want to refuse to let him go. His father (Carlos) pulled me aside just before we boarded the bus to Oaxaca City and asked me to please keep Fernando very close. Carlos said, “He could get lost very easily and he wouldn’t know what to do.” Fernando himself was very excited about the trip but was very anxious about stoplights. We planned our trip a month in advance and during that month he asked multiple times every day what would happen when we tried to cross the street at a stop light. He was afraid the cars would go by while he was walking in front of them and wanted me to assure him this would not happen. When we actually came to a stoplight in Oaxaca City he waited with me on the sidewalk but when I told him it was okay to walk he bolted across the street as fast as he could and waited for me on the other side. When I caught up with him he said, “We made it. I was afraid. Do you think we can make it across the next street? How many more streets do we have to cross?”

Even though Fernando was not able to migrate himself, his activities supported the ability of his brothers and sisters to migrate. As I explained above Fernando was a farmer. He was able to complete all tasks related to farming with minimal supervision. As such, he ensured that his family’s food supply would meet their subsistence needs. Since they did not have to worry about who would work in the fields, Fernando’s brothers and sisters were able to migrate to Oaxaca City and the United States more easily.

Conclusions

Fernando’s life history demonstrates that family support was the key to becoming a comunero and serving both his family and his community. This was true for people with and without disabilities. When the family unit was strong, individuals were able to meet their obligations and receive all the rights and privileges accorded to adults. When the family unit was small or nonexistent it became very hard for individuals to meet their obligations to the community and they were criminalized (jailed) and in extreme cases expelled from the community. In truth, disability among the Mixe was not an intellectual or physical limitation, it was a missing or small family unit.

George Gotto recently completed his PhD in Cultural Anthropology. His dissertation is entitled, “Social Personhood and Disability among the Mixe of San Marcos Moctum and Totontepec Villa de Morelos in Oaxaca, Mexico.”

Reference Cited
Beals, Ralph L.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

By James Herynk

Last summer Dr. Jane Gibson led another successful field school in Costa Rica, along with myself Graduate Teaching Assistant James Herynk (PhD student in medical anthropology).

We guided ten students from diverse academic backgrounds and various universities through an intensive one month experience. The mission of the field school is to educate and train students in anthropological research methods, specifically field methods in ethnography. The students were trained in theory, data analysis, survey construction, research question design and many more topic areas during the morning sessions. The students elected to investigate the reasons why tourists travel to Puerto Viejo, Costa Rica. In the afternoons, students conducted informal and informal interviews and practiced participant observation.

A report was completed at end of the field school and given to the community of Puerto Viejo. Our hope was that the community might use the report as they chart their future nationally in Costa Rica and globally as a tourist destination. Students also attended a lecture delivered by Dr. Gibson at the University of Costa Rica.

Caribbean coast of Puerto Viejo.
NEW FACULTY: AKIKO TAKEYAMA

By Molly DesBaillets

We welcome Akiko Takeyama to our department! Takeyama accepted a joint appointment in Anthropology and Women’s Studies at KU; her office will be on the sixth floor of Fraser beginning in the fall. Takeyama’s work conceptualizes shifting gender roles and “globalizing modernity.” Extensive fieldwork, participant observation, and in-depth interviews led to Takeyama’s award-winning paper, a part of her projected July 2007 PhD, “Commodified Romance in a Tokyo Host Club.” Balance of theory and data was cited as her strength.

Her dissertation work examines an entertainment business in Tokyo in which males are paid as companions by females. Takeyama highlights how the presence of host clubs has shifted traditional gender roles in Japan (the structure of host clubs are based upon traditional hostess clubs). We are eager to learn more about her novel topic and its connections to globalization and modernity.

Takeyama’s courses for the fall 2007 semester are, “Anthropology of Gender: Female, Male and Beyond” and “Gendered Modernity in East Asia.” Her teaching goals include combining case studies with theory, analyzing social identity, and bridging the academic/non-academic gap. As a researcher, Takeyama plans to explore the relationship between political economy and human sentiments.

The University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is where Takeyama seeks to earn her PhD, while her MA and BA are from the University of Oregon. Specializing in gender in Japan and a native Japanese speaker, Takeyama contributes to our department’s geographic breadth in East Asia and native Japanese knowledge.

Summer will be all dissertation writing and defense for Ms. Takeyama with a move to Lawrence to top it off. She is looking forward to getting to know our department and the landscape around Lawrence. We hope Takeyama finds Lawrence and KU enjoyable and stimulating. Welcome!

DINNER & DISCUSSION

Dinner & Discussion is a series of gatherings that provides a forum for faculty and students to share their research in an informal setting.

By Molly DesBaillets

This year’s dinner and discussion “Theoretical and Applied Anthropology: Oil and Water or a Heavenly Blend?” was a smashing success. Hailed as the best potluck she had been to in the department, the dinner received a “thumbs up” from our expert potluck contributor, Mrs. Louise Hanson. The discussion, about theoretical and applied anthropology, was presented by Professors Hanson and Stull respectively. Craig Janes’s article “Criticizing with Impunity: Bridging the Widening Gulf between Academic Discourse and Action Anthropology in Global Health” was the requested reading.

After introductory remarks (will over vocal cords on the part of Dr. Stull) while advocating their respective stances as a priority, Hanson and Stull agreed both types of anthropology are viable, and more collaborative than combative. However, through discussion, differences emerged about grand theory and curriculum.

Both professors agreed that theo-

GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

By Rebecca J. Crosthwait

Summer 2007 has somehow crept upon us and it seems this past academic year just flew by. The graduate students were busy making a dent in the core class requirements, teaching, conducting research, and of course writing. A wholehearted congratulations from the GSA goes to those who successfully completed theses and dissertations and finished their degrees! For those of you who will be leaving us, we will miss you. Please stay in touch – your achievements are our departmental successes! This year our graduate student “family” also grew significantly. In addition to the standard incoming class of graduate students, we welcomed an atypical number of babies. Congratulations to all parents and siblings!

Despite our busy lives, various students organized, participated in and supported the “Explorations in Archaeology,” “Frontiers in Anthropological Genetics,” “Dinner and Discussion,” a baby shower, an EndNote training and an end-of-the-year barbecue. Thank you for your continued support and here’s to continued and increased solidarity in the coming year! If you have any ideas for activities, trainings or ways to make it through this bizarre thing called grad school, please let next year’s GSA president, Kerry Vanden Heuvel know. We’re in this thing together.

(GSA, Continued on page 10)

(Dinner and Discussion, continued on page 18)
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL**

*By Shannon Ryan*

During the summer of 2006 Dr. Jack Hofman directed the KU archaeological field school at two Paleoarchaic localities in Kansas. One 10-day session was spent excavating at the Claussen Site (14WB00322) west of Topeka. Both of these sites have been the location of ongoing projects conducted by KU faculty and graduate students. Claussen is a multicomponent site with a Paleoarchaic component dating to around 9,000 BP. The Kanorado Locality, in far western Kansas, was the setting for the second and third 10-day sessions. Students participated in excavations at two sites (14SN00105 and 14SN00106) there. Both sites were occupied during the early Paleoindian period. In addition to learning archaeological field methods, field school participants visited several nearby sites and braved the elements to camp near each site. Seven dedicated students, numerous volunteers, and members of the Odyssey Archaeological Research Team all helped make the summer of 2006 a successful field season.

Cleaning, cataloging, and analyzing of materials from these excavations has been underway since the end of the 2006 field season. Much of the material was processed and preliminary results were presented by several Field School participants and KU graduate students in a symposium titled *Paleoindians of the Kansas/Colorado Border: Archaeology at the Kanorado Locality* organized by Shannon Ryan, Chris Widga, and Emily Williams at the annual Plains Anthropological Conference, November 8-11, Topeka, Kansas. Field school participants also spoke about their field experiences and the results of their analyses at a presentation for the KU Explorations in Archaeology lecture series in December 2006. Continuing analysis of materials collected during the KU 2006 Archaeological Field School will assist researchers in answering key questions about these sites in particular and regional Paleoarchaic archaeology more generally.

Many thanks to the field school students, volunteers, and Odyssey team members who participated in field work last summer.

**GSA...**

(Continued from page 9)

The semester was brought to a close with the end of the year department picnic at Clinton Lake, which was put on by the GSA.

Graduate students and faculty enjoy good food at the picnic and discuss plans for the summer.

Mandatory communitas...and volleyball at the picnic.

David Robles (left) and Maria Weir (right) just looking real good.
From the Desk of the Director of the Lab of Biological Anthropology

By Michael Crawford

RESEARCH

The Aleutian Archipelago field research program was completed last summer with the final sampling of three eastern Aleutian communities on the Alaskan Peninsula. During the course of eight summer field investigations, all of the inhabited islands were sampled for DNA variation, from the Kamchatkan Peninsula (Koryaks and Itelmen), to Bering Island, Atka, Unalaska, Umnak, St. Paul, St. George, False Pass, King Cove, Sand Point, Nelson Lagoon and Akutan. The objectives of these NSF sponsored projects included: (1) origins of the Aleuts in Siberia; (2) genetic structure of the populations of the archipelago and its relationship to geography. Research teams consisted of Dr. Crawford, Rohnia Rubicz, Mark Zlojutro and either an Aleut elder Alice Petrivelli or an Aleut cultural anthropology graduate student from Idaho State University (Liza Mack).

Two new research programs have been initiated:

(1) Genetic susceptibility to tuberculosis among the Native peoples of the Sierras and the border populations of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. This research was prompted by the international concern with new strains of TB, resistant to available medications, and the subsequent rising fears of pandemics. This binational research, involving the International Consortium for the Study of Tuberculosis (ICST), includes through molecular genetic SNP analyses, the identification of the strains of Mycobacterium. Candidate genes in the host immune system would be identified, and a pilot study developed to standardize methodologies—later to be applied to other regions of the world (Peru, Nepal, Russia, and India). The ICST includes as members: University of Arizona; University of Texas-El Paso, University of Kansas, SW Foundation for Biomedical Research, Texas Department of Health, Kansas Department of Health and a Mexican Consortium consisting of the University of Chihuahua Medical School, the Institute of Anthropology, and the Department of Health of Chihuahua. The Kansas members of the Consortium include Drs. Alan Redd, Bart Dean and Kim Kimminau, the new director of Community Health, KUMC.

(2) Genetic structure of Central American populations. This collaboration with Drs. Ramiro Barrantes and Jorge Azofeifa, Department of Genetics of the University of Costa Rica marks the return of the director of the LBA to research in Central America. It has been close to two decades since the completion of earlier research in Tlaxcala, Mexico and among the Garifuna of Belize, Guatemala and St. Vincent Island. Phil Melton and Norberto Baldi Salas are scheduled to conduct dissertation field research in Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua during the Fall, 2007.

Publications:


Zlojutro, M, A Gonzalez Apraiz, R Roy and MH Crawford 2006 Autosomal STR variation in a Basque population: Vizcaya

(IBA, Continued on page 12)


Presentations at National Meetings:

Arctic Anthropology Conference, October 20-21, Eugene, Oregon

Crawford, MH, R Rubicz and M Zlojutro 2007 Peopling of the Aleutian Islands: Molecular and Archaeological Perspectives.

American Association of PhysicalAnthropologists, March 28-31, Philadelphia


Human Biology Association, March 27-29, Philadelphia


Reunion Binacional para Proyecto de Investigacion en Tuberculosis, February, 23rd, 2007, at the Salon Mixteca, Hotel Palacio del Sol, Chihuahua, Mexico. This meeting was sponsored by Servicios de Salud de Chihuahua, Facultad de Medicina and Escuela Nacional de Antropologia e Historia.

Presentation: "Genetic Structure of Human Populations and its Implications for the Study of Tuberculosis."

Presentations by Drs. Alan Redd and Ravi Duggirala followed in the program.

Presentation by Dr. Crawford to the faculty and students of the University of Costa Rica, April 24th, 2007: "Peopling of the Americas: Molecular Perspective from the Aleutian Archipelago."

Grants/Research Support:

International Studies, University of Costa Rica/KU Collaboration Fund, History and Genetic Structure of Costa Rica: Molecular, Demographic and Social Perspectives. $10,000. PIs: MH Crawford and Ramiro Barrantes, co-Pls include Jorge Azeofeiia, Alan Redd, Bart Dean, Brent Metz and Anita Herzfeld.

General Research Fund, History, Demography and Genetic Structure of Populations of Central America. 01/07/07-31/06/08, $8,615.

National Science Foundation, Collaborative Research, OPP-0327676: "Molecular Perspectives on Aleut Origins" PI, with Dennis O'Rourke and Dixie West, Polar Studies and Physical Anthropology Programs, Renewal, 08/31/07, $255,000.

NSF supplement, FY 2006, Molecular Perspectives on Aleut Origins, 8/1-06-7/31/07, $14,440

Provost Office, Development of TB Susceptibility Project. $10,000.

Honors

Mark Zlojutro’s MA thesis was selected for an award by the Midwest Association for Graduate Studies (MAGS) in competition with theses from other Midwestern universities. Two theses out of 58 nominated were given the distinguished thesis designation. He was honored at the banquet and award ceremony during the MAGS annual meeting in Indianapolis, April 11, 2007, and received a $500 prize.
Kristin Young’s essay was selected from 48 submissions as one of six winners of the William Pollitzer travel award for the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. The topic of the 2007 essay competition was: "Anthropology professors and teaching assistants are often encountering students who state that they can not accept evolution because it collides with their religion. If you were in this situation, how would you encourage the student to learn, while remaining respectful of his/her personal beliefs." A copy of this winning essay is posted on the AAPA website.

Rohina Rubicz and Geetha Chitoor received monetary awards for Outstanding Research Poster Presentations at the 3rd Annual Graduate School Research Competition. Rohina focused her poster on the genetics of Aleut populations, while Geetha discussed the affects of fasting versus non-fasting on levels of serum lipids in Mennonite populations.

The Director of the LBA received a Balfour-Jeffries, Higuchi Award for Research Excellence at the University of Kansas for 2006 from Chancellor Robert Hemenway during a ceremony and reception at the Adams Alumni Center, November 16th. The photograph from this reception shows Professor Crawford, surrounded by graduate students from the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology.

Jay Sarthy, Self Fellow at the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology, has successfully completed his comprehensive examinations in the Genetics Program. This was accomplished within two years of acceptance into the Program.

Anne Justice and Norberto Baldi Salas received Field Research Grants from KU Latin American Studies. Anne plans to do fieldwork in Guatemala, while Norberto will initiate a research program in Nicaragua and Honduras.

Frontiers in Anthropological Genetics Colloquia

This 2-semester lecture series drew an enthusiastic audience and high quality presentations. The series was initiated this Fall by a lecture from Phil Melton on Chibchan-speaking populations of Colombia, and was followed by a presentation on ecology by Dr. Philippe Lefevre-Witier from CNRS, Toulouse, France. Mark Zlojutro gave a colloquium on the molecular genetics of Basque populations. Jennifer Rack spoke about her research experiences on Disability and the Genome. Jay Sarthy, a Self Fellow from the Genetics Program, reviewed the literature on telomeric attrition and aging. Dr. Michael Crawford presented the molecular genetic evidence for the origins of Aleuts and discussed his research program of 30 years in the circumpolar region.

This colloquium was restarted in the Spring semester with a presentation by Dr. Alan Redd on the identification of strains of the tuberculosis bacterium using molecular techniques. Dr. Bart Dean discussed the populations of the Peruvian Amazon and highlighted unique research opportunities of that region. Dr. Larissa Tarskaia, a visiting scientist from Russia (Saha Republic) talked about the genetics of the people of the Saha Republic. Maged el-Zin, an MD and a doctoral candidate in the Genetics Program presented data that he collected on the incidence of genetic variation of the cytochrome gene in Egyptian populations. Geetha Chitoor compared fasting and non-fasting serum levels of lipids in Mennonites of Kansas and Nebraska. Kristin Young discussed her dissertation research on the origins of Basque populations of Spain. Dr. Geeta Tiwari spoke on the causes and effects of polyandry versus monogamy in northern Indian populations. Dr. Lorena Madrigal (S. Florida University) sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, discussed the effects of importation of East Indian

(Continued on page 23)
**FACULTY NEWS**

David Frayer has been really busy this past year finishing up a number of projects. His illustrated bibliography of the Krapina Neandertal site was finally finished, an eight-year project ending with over 3000 citations and 1500 electronic images. The book has already been reviewed favorably in the *Journal of Human Evolution*. Another long-term project was the completion of work with Milford Wolpoff, Jan Jelinek and others on Mladeč, an early Upper Paleolithic site. Frayer also published a short paper in *Nature* on prehistoric dentistry in Neolithic Pakistan with his Italian/French colleagues, another with some of them on the 1.5mya pubis from Eritrea in the *Journal of Human Evolution*, and another joint paper on the Flores, so-called hobbit, in *PNAS*. This summer Frayer is returning to Italy, Croatia and Indonesia for more research. Additionally, Frayer received the Kemper teaching award in Fall 2006. He is really grateful to be honored by this award, and to get it along with Jim Mielke. Frayer’s publications are listed below.


2006g  Inventory and photodocumentation of the Mladeč hominin remains. (with M.H. Wolpoff and J. Jelinek) In *Early Modern Humans at the Moravian Gate: The Mladeč Caves and their Remains*. (Edited by Maria Teschler-Nicola) Wien, Springer Verlag, pp 159-166.


(Continued on page 22)

**ALUMNI NEWS**

Gavin Johnston has taken a position as VP of Strategy and Research with Two West Marketing and Communications in Kansas City. In addition to overseeing traditional market research, he will be responsible for introducing ethnographic and anthropological methods into the advertising, design, product development, and marketing processes. He has worked for CER, Scient, RCA, and Ethnographic Research Inc. applying anthropological methods since receiving his M.A. from the department in 1999.

Brian Garavalia, Ph.D. (SIU), M.A. 2004 (KU), taught cultural anthropology classes at Johnson County Community College 2004-2006 and began working as an independent research consultant with Mid America Heart Institute, St. Luke’s Hospital in Kansas City and Yale University in New Haven, CT. Brian conducts qualitative research with heart patients with a focus on understanding patients’ behaviors, beliefs, and environment as related to medication compliance and treatment seeking behavior.

We like to know what you are doing! Please send news submissions for the next issue of the *KU Anthropologist* to Kerry Vanden Heuvel, Graduate Students in Anthropology (GSA) President at ksvanden@ku.edu.
**GRADUATE STUDENT NEWS**

**Brendon Asher** presented artifacts from the University of Kansas’s Anthropological Research and Cultural Collections in "Hard Comparisons: PaleoIndian-Archaic Lithics in Person" at the 64th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference.

**Shawna Carroll** received her MPH with Honors from the University of Kansas Medical Center. She also married Major Chapman and will be changing her name. Carroll is also working on her dissertation in Medical Anthropology studying the cultural construction of risk.

**Molly DesBaillets** received a grant from the University of Kansas General Research Fund for the research project entitled “Social Capital in a Kansas Community: An Ethnographic Study.” Two months of fieldwork over the summer will aim to answer: How does municipal government affect social capital in a diverse community?

**Mike Doveton** was inducted into the Phi Beta Delta International Honors Society and awarded a summer FLAS to study Korean at Seoul National University, South Korea.

**Andrew Gottsfield** is one of twelve authors that contributed to the chapter “Punctuated Change in the San Francisco Bay Area” that is included in the book *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, published by Altamira Press in February 2007.

**James Herynk** received a Latin American Studies Field Research Grant, a Carroll D. Clark Award, and the Robert and Andrea Oppenheimer Family Award.


**Anne Kraemer** is currently living in Chocolá, Guatemala on a year Fulbright grant to begin her PhD research in Cultural Anthropology at Kansas. She is working with a K’iche Maya community and the interaction between the local community and outside projects such as non-profit foreign and local groups as well as archaeological groups. Stemming from thesis research, Anne is also working towards a better understanding of heritage and finding a medium for collaboration between the ancient archaeological site and the local community. Anne will complete her M.A. work in Summer 2007 on community archaeology and multivocal collaboration in highland Guatemala. In Fall 2006, Anne presented a paper entitled "Unearthing Collaboration: The Difficulties of Community Archaeology in Chocolá, Guatemala," at the Chacmool Archaeology Conference, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

In November 2006, **R. Shawn Maloney** was the guest speaker at the "Data Analysis in Qualitative Work: Software Options" seminar sponsored by The Consortium on Race, Gender, and Ethnicity and the Maryland Population Research Center at the University of Maryland. Maloney’s presentation was titled, “Using Atlas.ti with Qualitative Data: An informal Demonstration and Conversation.”


In February 2007, a portion of Maloney’s “Art of Farming” article (with an Internet link to the full-text version) was republished in the *Delmarva Farmer* (Vol. 31, No. 50, Pp. 4), a regional, bi-monthly agricultural newspaper (print and on-line) covering Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C. The *Delmarva Farmer* editor, Bruce Hotchkiss, commented to Mr. Maloney in a personal communication that he considered the article one of the most important pieces they have had in a long time and that it deserves maximum attention. The *Delmarva Farmer* has 12,500 paid subscribers and is distributed to a wide range of farmers; environmental and agricultural scientists, policy makers, and interest groups; and agricultural industry representatives and businesses.

**Heather Meiers** received a summer Foreign Language and Areas Studies (FLAS) Fellowship to study Arabic in Morocco this summer. Her award is funded through the Kansas African Studies Center (KASC).

**Laura Murphy** started the student organization, KU Students for Science, and currently serves as President. She also presented "Opal Phytolith Analysis at the Beacon Island Site (32MN234)" at KU’s Explorations in Archaeology. Additionally, Murphy received a Carroll D. Clark Award from the Anthropology Department, and the Lee C. and Darcy Gerhard Field Research Student Award from the Kansas Geological Survey.

**Ann Raab** attended the Society for California Archaeology conference in San Jose in March and co-presented the paper, “Archaeology and Natural History on the Last Frontier: Bi-National Research in the Cape Region, Baja California Sur” on the bi-national archaeological training program that was created between California State University, Northridge and the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur in La Paz, BCS. This program was funded by a grant from the Hewlett Foundation. Also, in April she attended the Society for American Archaeology conference in Aus-
David Robles has been diligently working on defining his thesis topic which will discuss the interaction of Wayuu craftswomen, street peddlers, and market vendors with the market economy of Riohacha, Colombia. He will spend half of the summer assisting Jane Gibson in Puerto Viejo, Costa Rica with the field school, Field Methods in Applied Cultural Anthropology. Subsequently, he will return to Riohacha, located on the Guajira Peninsula of northern Colombia to continue his field work for his thesis. He has been awarded a Latin American Field Research Grant to help him with his Colombian expenditures. Additionally, David was awarded the Allan Hanson Excellence in Teaching Award.

After completing her written and oral comprehensive exams in May 2006, Chaya Spears began her dissertation fieldwork in Utica, Illinois in June 2006. Chaya spent nine months living in the village and examining resident perspectives on and participation in local tourism development. In the midst of her fieldwork, Chaya attended the 2006 Annual Meetings of the American Anthropological Association and participated in a paper session that focused on the "politics, pleasures, and pressures" faced by doctoral students who conduct their dissertation research in North America. Chaya's paper, "'So, Is that Really You on those Business Cards?': A Midwestern Anthropologist Reflects on Entering the Field at Home" examined some of the unexpected and counterintuitive incidents. In February 2007, Chaya completed the primary portion of her dissertation research and left the field. At the end of March 2007, Chaya presented a poster at the 2007 Annual Meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology. In the poster, Chaya presented some preliminary findings gathered through the initial phase of her data analysis. Chaya spent the remainder of the spring 2007 semester completing her data analysis and writing the first draft of her dissertation. In July 2007, Chaya will serve as the instructor for the course "Introduction to Cultural Anthropology" at KU. Chaya will remain at KU for the 2007-2008 academic year to finish writing her dissertation and sculpt for publication a number of articles that she began during her time in the field.

Maria Weir presented a paper titled "Living in a Volatile Time: Risk Perceptions of Community Disaster Education Participants in Kansas City" at the 2007 SfAA meeting in Tampa. Her paper was based on research she had conducted in 2006 for Prof. Donald Stull's "Doing Ethnography" class. As part of her research project she examined the risk perceptions and disaster-related beliefs of Red Cross Community Disaster Education participants. She also submitted a report of her findings to the Greater Kansas City Chapter of the American Red Cross. Weir also received the 2007, E. Jackson Baur Student Award to help fund a summer 2008 trip to Kyrgyzstan for language study and preliminary research. Additionally, she was awarded a Carroll D. Clark Award to fund a Summer 2007 research project examining Kansas City residents’ pandemic flu-related knowledge and attitudes—she experienced as a so-called native anthropologist conducting dissertation fieldwork. In February 2007, Chaya completed the primary portion of her dissertation research and left the field. At the end of March 2007, Chaya presented a poster at the 2007 Annual Meetings of the Society for Anthropology. Chaya presented some preliminary findings gathered through the initial phase of her data analysis. Chaya spent the remainder of the spring 2007 semester completing her data analysis and writing the first draft of her dissertation. In July 2007, Chaya will serve as the instructor for the course "Introduction to Cultural Anthropology" at KU. Chaya will remain at KU for the 2007-2008 academic year to finish writing her dissertation and sculpt for publication a number of articles that she began during her time in the field.

Emily Williams was co-organizer of a symposium at the Plains Anthropological Conference, November 2006, in Topeka, Kansas. Organizers also included Shannon Ryan and Chris Widga. The symposium was entitled, "Paleoindians of the Kansas/Colorado Border: Archaeology at the Kanorado Locality." Williams also presented the following papers:


Williams was also co-organizer, with Shannon Ryan and Laura Murphy, of the Explorations in Archaeology (EIA) lecture series during the 2006–2007 academic year.

Justin Wipf split the Wilber Award with another student. This award is given to a top KU undergraduate who pursues graduate study at KU and is awarded by the Honors Program.
ments will be made for their distribution.

Secondly, by the time this is read, the UAA will have sponsored a Curriculum Vitae workshop, in conjunction with the University Career Center. The aim is to get all the undergrads, no matter what level, to have a document that they can add to as they gain opportunities in their academic career as well as submit to graduate schools, for scholarships.

Thirdly, a summer caravan is planned to head to the Field Museum in Chicago to view the American Archaeology Exhibit. This vast exhibit showcases material from virtually all spheres of culture in prehistory and history and should prove to be not only a great trip with good people, but an event worth checking out.

Lastly, I want to say good luck to the undergraduates, those working on honors theses, those thinking about honors theses, and congratulations to those people who have been accepted to graduate school. Best of luck, and thanks for a great year!

Scott Chaussee
President
Both professors agreed that theoretical and applied anthropology have their place; however, when it came to “grand theory” (which Professor Hanson separated from “applied theory”) Professor Stull put down his applied foot, citing its uselessness. Triangulating the idea, Dr. Moos argued that “grand theory” too can be applied, for example in the military.

Another point of contention was the application of the discussants’ conclusion: applied and theoretical anthropology are not mutually exclusive. A department which views applied and theoretical anthropology as harmonious would offer a methods course, enabling graduate student training in applying anthropology. Poof, before the fireworks ended, our ever gracious and socially adept hostesses, Rebecca Crosthwait and Kerry Vanden Heuvel thanked the group and professors for their time and effort and a good time was had by all.

Professors Hanson (left) and Stull (right) at Dinner and Discussion.

Franny Ryder (left), Ryan Laudermilk (center), and Jolene Munger (right) review Craig Janes’s article on academic discourse and action anthropology at Dinner and Discussion.

Graduate students Molly DesBaillets (front), David Unruh (center), Brendon Asher (back), and Emily Williams (back) at Dinner and Discussion.
The University of Kansas Department of Anthropology is proud to welcome sixteen new graduate students in the Fall of 2007. They join us at KU from a variety of universities, as well as our own. We look forward to working with this diverse group of individuals. The faculty and graduate students welcome you!

Welcome to the Department of Anthropology!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Degree(s)</th>
<th>Advisor(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shilpi Dasgupta</td>
<td>PhD, BIOL</td>
<td>(Dr. Redd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dinkler</td>
<td>MA, CULT</td>
<td>(Dr. Janzen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marwa Ghazali</td>
<td>MA, CULT</td>
<td>(Dr. Han-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Green</td>
<td>MA, ARCH</td>
<td>(Dr. Mandel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Kaufman</td>
<td>PhD, LING</td>
<td>(Dr. Dwyer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Keating</td>
<td>MA, ARCH</td>
<td>(Dr. Mandel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Kessler</td>
<td>MA, ARCH</td>
<td>(Dr. Hofman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Krpan</td>
<td>MA, ARCH</td>
<td>(Dr. Hofman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Kurz</td>
<td>MA, CULT</td>
<td>(Dr. Moos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Laudermilk</td>
<td>MA, CULT</td>
<td>(Dr. Dean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed Murad</td>
<td>PhD, LING</td>
<td>(Dr. Dwyer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalia Suarez Montero</td>
<td>MA, CULT</td>
<td>(Dr. Stull)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheila Vinton</td>
<td>PhD, CULT</td>
<td>(Dr. Janzen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristopher West</td>
<td>MA, ARCH</td>
<td>(Dr. Mandel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin Wipf</td>
<td>MA, CULT</td>
<td>(Dr. Gibson)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FROM THE DESK OF THE CHAIR

Another successful year has passed. As a department, we are saddened to note that this was Akira Yamamoto’s last semester with us. If you see him, please wish him the best in his retirement and in his new status as a Professor Emeritus. Akira has been a major part of our department life for many years, and we thank him for all he has done for all of us. Akira, we will miss you very much, please keep in touch.

Since last summer four students completed their master’s theses, Kelsey Needham, Ann Kraemer, Wei Ma, and Nancy Erickson and either move on to other universities or have started their PhD program here at KU. Three students, George Gotto, Norma Larzalere, and Chris Widga successfully defended their dissertations and are departing KU for exciting jobs or post-doctorate positions. While working on her PhD degree, graduate student Shawna Carroll was awarded a MPH degree with Honors from KU this year.

Two of our undergraduate students, Heidi Pritchard and Rachel Seymour received Harley S. Nelson Scholarship—congratulations!

Our graduate students received a number of awards and accolades. Mark Zlojutro was awarded the Midwestern Association of Graduate Schools and UMI Dissertations Publishing Distinguished Master’s Thesis Award. His thesis was titled, Mitochondrial DNA Variation in Yakuta: The Genetic Structure of an Expanding Population. Great job, Mark!

Two students were awarded FLAS fellowships to study languages while abroad this summer: Mike Doveton (Korea) and Heather Meiers (Morocco). Kristin Young won the William S. Politzer Prize which allowed her to attend the 32nd annual meeting of the Human Biology Council. Maria Weir received the E. Jackson Baur Student Award to help fund a summer 2008 trip to Kyrgyzstan for language study and preliminary research for her dissertation research.

Winners of Mark Kappleman Awards were Theresa Lammar, Ann Raab, and Mark Volmut. Carlyle S. Smith Awards were given to Ann Raab and Andrew Gottsfeld. This year the Allan Hanson Excellence in Anthropological Teaching Award went to David Robles. Congratulations to these students.

We are very fortunate to now have five Higuchi Research Award winners in the department. Professor Michael Crawford is our latest winner of this very prestigious research award. Congratulations Mike! We were also graced with two Kemper Teaching Awards this academic year. Professors David Frayer’s and Jim Mielke’s classes were interrupted by the “Prize Patrol” as the Provost and Chancellor entered their classrooms to present the awards.

Professor Jane Gibson received a Keeler Fellowship and will be working with Professor Kelly Kindscher next year to learn everything there is to know about the plants of Costa Rica.

If you see Ivana Radovanovic, please congratulate her on being tenured and promoted to Associate Professor.

Three new books appeared this academic year: Anthropological Genetics (Michael Crawford), Krapina Neandertals (David Frayer) and The Trouble with Culture (Allan Hanson) — Kudos to these authors. Have a great and productive summer.

Jim Mielke, Department Chair

EXPLORING KU ARCHAEOLOGY

By Laura R. Murphy

Explorations in Archaeology is an informal lecture series designed to highlight ongoing archaeological research both within and outside the University of Kansas. It is also designed to encourage student presentations and to promote interaction among archaeologists in the community. This year, ten students, both undergraduate and graduate, presented on current research. Four professional archaeologists and three professors from KU also participated, rounding out a year that highlighted exciting, diverse research in the field of archaeology.

Fall semester presentations included: “Blown Away: 25 Years of Research at the Shifting Sands Folsom Site in West Texas” by Dr. Jack Hofman, and “Food, Tradition, and Material Culture” by Dr. Margaret E. Beck. Students who participated in the 2006 KU archaeological field school presented at the symposium: “What I did on my Summer Vacation: The 2006 KU Archaeological Field School”. Finally, a NAGPRA panel was organized featuring Dr. Donna Roper, Dr. Robert Hoard, and Dr. Mary Adair. The panel discussed NAGPRA, its importance and implications in archaeological research, and offered a question and answer session for attendees.

Spring semester presentations included: “Phytolith Analysis at the Beacon Island Site: A Preliminary Report from Area A” by Laura Murphy, “At the Center of the Ohio Hopewell World: Recent Archaeological Research at Hopewell Culture National Historical Park” by Dr. Mark Lynott, and “Stable isotopes and environmental magnetism as tools for reconstructing environments at archaeological sites” by Dr. Bill Johnson. Andrew Gottsfeld presented “Adventures in Urban Archaeology: The General Harrison, a gold rush storeship”, Ann Raab presented “Potential for Historical Archaeology in the Region: Missouri’s Burned District”, and Dr. Donna Roper presented “The White Rush storeship”, Ann Raab presented “Potential for Historical Archaeology in the Region: Missouri’s Burned District”, and Dr. Donna Roper presented “The White Ford Site and its Implications for Late Prehistoric Social Organization in Central Kansas”. The year wrapped up with Kale Bruner’s discussion of “Paleolithic Archaeology at Vindija Cave, Croatia”.

Thanks to everyone who participated and attended. Please look for Explorations announcements in the fall!
GRADUATE DEGREES RECEIVED FROM THE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Spring 2007
Wei Ma, MA  Socioeconomic Change and Language Endangerment
George S. Gotto, IV, PhD  Social Personhood and Disability among the Mixe of San Marcos Moctum and Totontepec Villa de Morelos in Oaxaca, Mexico

Fall 2006
Norma Larzalere, PhD  Making a Place for Themselves: Pioneer Housewives in Tsukuba Science City, Japan
Christopher Widga, PhD  Bison, Bogs, and Big Bluestem: The Subsistence Ecology of Middle Holocene Hunter-Gatherers in the Eastern Great Plains

Summer 2006
Kelsey Needham, MA  The Role of Beer in Karimojong Society: A Dietary and Social Analysis

Congratulations to all New Graduates!
Majid Hannoum was co-organizer of the conference, “Sufi arts and performance in Africa” in March 2007 at the University of Kansas. Hannoum delivered a paper at the same conference titled, "Hagiography, Sanctity, and the Symbolism of Places".

Hannoum was a guest speaker at Cornell University and delivered the talk, "Colonial Governmentality and the Birth of Khaldunism." He was also the workshop animator at Cornell for "History and Anthropology of North Africa in the US." Hannoum reviewed Bourdieu's book: La domination masculine (1998), English translation Male Domination, in American Anthropologist, Dec. 2006. He participated in the seminar "Education and Globalization" in the Graduate International Program at the University of Kansas and presented the paper entitled, “Politics, Transgression, and the Sacred in Contemporary Algeria.” He was a guest lecturer at Johnson Community College and gave a lecture entitled, "Modern Genealogies of Islam."

Allan Hanson’s new book, The Trouble with Culture: How Computers are Calming the Culture Wars, came out in Spring 2007 from the State University of New York Press. The book outlines how society and culture have followed divergent evolutionary paths, to the point where they now often work at cross purposes with each other. This Results in the culture wars. However, increasing use of digital technologies is establishing new habits of thinking which are conducive to greater open-mindedness, and which thus calm the culture wars. The book is the most recent product of Hanson’s long-standing interest in the social and cultural consequences of technological developments in contemporary society.

Currently, Hanson is pursuing two other research projects. One has to do with the moral implications of our increasing recognition that the authors of social action are less human individuals than composite entities that incorporate machines and other elements as well as humans, and which are called extended agencies or cyborgs. The other is a study of Christian fundamentalism as it is represented in the legal profession, and the implications of that for the culture wars.

In the Summer 2006, John M. Janzen handed over the directorship of the African Studies Center to Professor of Geography Garth Myers. Janzen received fabulous news on June 30, his last day as director, that the Center had been awarded a four year, $619,000 National Resource Center (NRC) grant by the Department of Education. KU African Studies is now one of ten such national centers. The Center also received, for the first time ever, FLAS funding for graduate students.

KU anthropology graduate students began almost immediately to benefit from this source. Mary Sundal, Ph.D candidate, received a full-year FLAS grant for language study of NgaKarimajong in Uganda and the opportunity to conduct her dissertation fieldwork on healthcare seeking among Karimojong women and children in Kampala and northern Uganda. The NRC grant included funds to support a graduate student to photograph the Africa collections in Spooner Hall, and upgrade the website on which they are shown. Anthropology graduate student Orion Graf has been working at this project during 2006-7 academic year.

Extricating himself from the African Studies Center was not so easy, as a number of continuing projects continued to command Janzen’s attention. During the 2006-7 year Janzen served as P-I of the project "Teaching Africa and the Middle East in the Great Plains," with a $20,000 grant from the Longview Foundation for International Education for the development of K-12 materials on Africa. Center Associate Director Khalid Elhassan, assistant Kelley McCarthy (a former and future anthropology student), and several master teachers are assessing the Kansas and Missouri educational standards, and developing modules for teacher use. Working with the Center team, Janzen also produced the DVD, "Identity, Voice, Community: New African Immigrants to Kansas," on the project by the same name co-sponsored by the African Studies Center and the Kansas Humanities Council.

In the 2006-7 year Janzen delivered a number of lectures:

- October 12, 2006: the keynote address to the conference "Transnational Medicines, Mobile Experts—Anthropological Perspectives on Medicine in and beyond Africa" at the University of Florida-Gainesville. The lecture was entitled "Afri-GloboMedicine: New Perspectives on Epidemics, Drugs, Wars, Migrations and Healing Rituals."

- February 23, the lecture "Saints, Sheikhs, and Baraka: Sufi Healing and Social Construction in Central Sudan," (with Khalid Elhassan), for the conference Sufi Arts, Rituals and Performances in Africa, at the University of Kansas.


- May 25-27, a conference at Green College, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, on "Religion and Science around the World" supported by the Templeton Foundation, bringing together historians of science and medicine, and a few anthropologists, to discuss the relationship of science to religion in their regions and fields of expertise.

Additionally, Janzen published the following encyclopedia entry, book foreword, and review:


Brent Metz received a KU General Research Fund award for next budget year (2007-08) to study 1133 pages of unpublished notes and 387 photographs taken on the Ch’orti’ Maya by ethnographer Charles Wisdom in 1931-33 and 1950. The materials are housed in the Smithsonian Anthropological Archives in Suitland, Maryland. He will use the remainder of his New Faculty General Research Fund award for this current budget year to finish researching and filming varying expressions and memories of indigeneity in the tri-border region of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador this summer.

Metz also won a KU Internationalizing the Curriculum teaching grant to continue developing the course "Masculinity in Cross-Cultural Perspective", which he taught for the first time in Spring 2007. This fall Metz will convert "Mexamerica" into a service learning course, in which he will lead his students and the Lawrence Centro Hispano in a survey of Lawrence’s burgeoning Latino population. Anthropology graduate student Rebecca Crosthwait will assist him organizing the students and recording the data.

Don Stull completed his two-year term as president of the Society for Applied Anthropology at its annual meeting in Tampa, Florida, March 28-April 1, 2007. He will continue his formal duties for one more year as immediate past president. He is very grateful to the Department of Anthropology and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences for their support of his expanded service to the profession during this period. Don coauthored a paper at the SFAA meeting with Robert A. Hackenberg, his former academic advisor, entitled "What Sort of Science Should Anthropology Be?" Sadly, Professor Hackenberg passed away unexpectedly at the end of April, following complications after heart surgery. Don gave the eulogy at his memorial service and will be writing his obituary this summer.

In November 2006, Don presented two invited workshops. The first, entitled "Meatpacking and Social Justice in Processing Plants," was presented at the National Catholic Rural Conference’s 83rd annual meeting, "Sustainable Food, Sustainable Business, Sustainable Agriculture," in Overland Park, Kansas. The second, with Michael Broadway, Northern Michigan University, entitled "What’s Meatpacking Got to Do With Worker and Community Health?" was presented in "Meat, Medicine, and Human Health in the Twentieth Century: A Workshop," hosted by The National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. It will appear in a forthcoming book to be published by Palgrave.

Michael and Don also wrote "Meatpacking and Mexicans on the High Plains: From Minority to Majority in Garden City, Kansas," which will come out this summer in Immigrants Outside Megalopolis: Ethnic Transformation in the Heartland, edited by Richard C. Jones and published by Lexington Books. Their book, Slaughterhouse Blues, was published in Japan earlier this spring. The original subtitle (“The Meat and Poultry Industry in North America”) was translated as:

That’s Why American Beef Is Dangerous! Horrific Conditions of the Meat Processing Industry of North America. Thanks to Japan’s continued concern with BSE (mad cow disease) and creative translation, they are looking forward to brisk sales.

Finally, Don received a grant from the University of Kansas General Research Fund for the research project entitled “Social Capital in a Kansas Community: An Ethnographic Study.” It will support Molly DesBaillets’ field research this summer.

LAB OF BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY...

(Continued from Page 13)

Kollies on the biology of Caribbean populations. Anne Justice presented preliminary results of her analyses of anthropometric measurements of populations from the Pribilof Islands and St. Lawrence Island of the Bering Sea. Kristie Beaty provided preliminary results of her molecular research (mtDNA sequences) on the transplanted Scottish clans in the U.S.

During the next academic year (2007-8) the Frontiers in Anthropological Genetics colloquium will be organized and chaired by Dr. Alan Redd. Faculty and graduate students interested in presenting their latest work in progress or attending the lectures and discussions should contact him at aredd@ku.edu. The first two presentations, scheduled for September, 2007, will focus on the Analysis of Clusters of Tuberculosis (Dr. Lynell Phillips, CDC, Missouri) and Dr. Phil Griffin (Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention, Kansas) who will discuss the characterization new strain of tuberculosis that was recently discovered in Kansas and Missouri.
Statement of Purpose
To increase awareness and circulate information about the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas. To inform graduate and undergraduate students, alumni, and other institutions of ongoing research, publications, grants, and scholarly endeavors in which the faculty, staff, and students in the Department of Anthropology are involved.

Editor: Kerry S. Vanden Heuvel
Assistant Editor: Rebecca J. Crosthwait

KU Anthropologist is produced annually by graduate students of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Kansas, 622 Fraser Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045. Tel. (765) 864-4103.
Please direct questions and comments to the editor at:
ksvanden@ku.edu.
Anthropology Dept. Web Address: http://www.ku.edu/~kuanth/

The editor would like to thank Anne, George, Heather, James, Jim, Judy, Kristie, Laura, Molly, Rebecca, and Shannon for their contributions to this issue and especially a big thank-you to Laura Kriegstrom Stull for her graciousness.